

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN
COINS

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS

CURRENCY AND BANKING IN KANSAS

CANADIAN COIN NOTES

HISPANO-AMERICANA

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MARCH-APRIL 1947

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Vol. 14, No. 2

New York, March-April, 1947

Whole No. 112

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS

MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

(Victory of New Orleans)

Bust of General Jackson, in uniform, to right. Reverse—A winged Victory, holding in her left hand a crown of laurel and a tablet upon which she has written, at the dictation of Peace, the word "ORLEANS". In exergue: BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815. Size 40, designed by Furst.

Jackson was born of Irish parents in the Waxhaw Settlement of North Carolina March 15, 1767. His parents died while he was still young. In 1781 he served in the Continental Army, then after studying law, he removed, in 1788, to Nashville. He was successively first member of Congress from Tennessee (1796) U.S. Senator (1797-98) Supreme Court judge of Tennessee (1799). In 1804 he retired to his farm—"The Hermitage" near Nashville. As Major-General in the Tennessee Volunteers (1813-14) he gained many victories over the Creek

Indians, and gained the sobriquet of "Old Hickory" during this time.

In May 1814 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief for the defense of Louisiana against the British under General Packenham. So well did Jackson prepare his defense that the Battle of New Orleans resulted in a victory for his troops so decisive that Jackson himself doubted that the losses of the British—2600—against the American losses of seven killed and six wounded—would be credited. For this action he was awarded a gold medal which is illustrated.

After he retired from the army in 1819 he became Governor of the Florida Territories, and later U. S. Senator from Tennessee. He was an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1824, and successful in his campaign in 1828, serving his first term 1829-1833 and his second term 1833-1837. He retired to his farm and died there in June 1845.



MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB

(Victory of Plattsburgh)

Bust of General Macomb, in uniform, to right. Reverse—The American army repulsing the British troops who are striving to cross the Saranac River. To the left, Plattsburgh in flames; to the right, naval battle on Lake Champlain, in the distance, Cumberland Head. In exergue: BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH SEPT. 11, 1814—Medal is size 40, designed by Furst.

Alexander Macomb was born in Detroit in 1782. He entered the army as cornet of cavalry in 1799 and was made brigadier-general in 1814. When the British, under Prevost entered the territories of the United States from Lower Canada in September 1814, they occupied the village of Champlain. An attack by the British was indicated on

Plattsburgh. Aided by volunteers and the New York militia, Macomb gathered sufficient forces to prevent the British from crossing the Saranac and after a day-long battle the British retreated in disorder. An interesting historical note is a resolution of Congress of May 30, 1826 in which the President was authorized to deliver to each of seventeen volunteers (named by Macomb for their gallantry and patriotic service) a rifle with an appropriately inscribed plate.

The medal shown was originally presented to Major General Macomb in gold. In 1821 he was appointed Chief of the Engineer Corps, Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1828. He died at Army Headquarters in Washington June 25, 1841.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

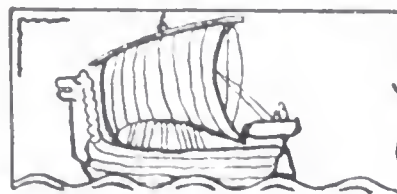
(Victory of the Thames)

Bust of General Harrison, in uniform, facing right. Reverse—America, personified by a maiden, with a spear in her right hand and resting on the American shield, places with her left a crown of laurel on a trophy formed of the arms of the enemy, on which hangs a buckler, with the inscription: FORT MEIGS BATTLE OF THE THAMES. In exergue: BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCTOBER 5, 1813. Medal is size 40, designed by Furst.

Harrison was born in Berkeley, Virginia in 1773. He entered the army as an ensign in 1791 and served in the northwest against the Indians, becoming a captain during this period. He resigned from the army in 1797, and became Governor of the territory of Indiana a position which he held from 1801 to 1813. In his army service during the war years his most famous victory was over Tecumseh at Tippecanoe in

November 1811. As a major general in 1813 he gallantly defended Fort Meigs, and shortly thereafter resigned his commission. His political career as member of Congress from Ohio, Ohio State Senator, and U. S. Senator was climaxed in 1841 when he became President of the United States on March 4th. Within a month of his inauguration (April 4th) he died in the White House in Washington. He was known in the west as "Old Tippecanoe", due to his famous Indian War victory. No presidential medal of him was struck.

The medal shown here was awarded for the defense of Fort Meigs and his conduct of the battle on the banks of the Thames River in Upper Canada, which resulted in a defeat of the combined British forces under General Proctor and a large force of Indians who were fighting with the British.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



The closing phases of World War I were marked by political upheavals in which minorities long suppressed by the great powers of middle Europe demanded political recognition. Not the least of these claims were those advanced on behalf of the Lithuanian people who had dreamed for centuries of a free and independent Lithuania. Their hopes became reality in 1918 when Lithuania was proclaimed an independent republic. Recognition by the great powers followed in 1922 and within a short time the boundaries of the new nation had been defined and accepted by its neighbors.

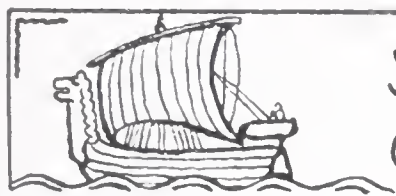
The guiding heads of the republic quickly recognized the need for a strong and stable currency and early in 1922 took steps towards clearing out the mixture of old currencies which hampered the rising trade and commerce of new Lithuania. These old currencies, partly Russian and partly German, were supplanted by a new currency system based on a unit called the *Litas*.

The first coinage of the Lithuanian Republic appeared in 1925, the principal coin being a piece of 5 Litai struck in silver (CW No. 1). On the obverse the coin pictures a mounted knight called *Vytis* in Lithuanian. This knight, sword aloft and charging left, figures prominently on the coins of the country because it is the ancient coat of arms of Lithuania, known to history since the very beginning of Lithuanian power in the 12th and 13th centuries. The knight is represented as a white figure on a dark

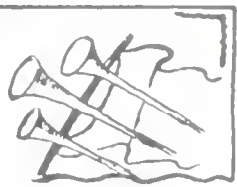
red background, hence the references to Lithuania as the "land of the White Knight." Invariably the figure carries a shield bearing a two-barred cross. This cross is called in Lithuanian *Vyties Kryžius* (the Knight's Cross), and is another ancient symbol long associated with Lithuania. In the 13th and 14th centuries the knight is pictured as facing to the right or eastward but since the days of *Vytautas* (1350-1430) the knight faces westward or to the left.

Beneath the knight is still another emblem of old Lithuania, popularly called *Gedimina Stulpai* (the towers or pillars or gates of *Gediminas*). *Gediminas* was King of Lithuania during the years 1315-1344 and was the real founder of Lithuanian power. Altho the symbol is popularly associated with *Gediminas* it is undoubtedly of greater antiquity and was known a full century earlier in the period of King *Mindaugas*.

The 10 Litu piece of 1936 (CW No. 4) honors *Vytautas*, one of the greatest military figures in the history of Lithuania. *Vytautas* was elected Grand Duke of Lithuania in 1392 during a stormy period when the national existence of the country was threatened by a party which sought union with Poland. *Vytautas* forced his cousin, the King of Poland, to confirm his election as Grand Duke and also to accept the continued existence of Lithuania as an independent state. Gathering a fighting force from the whole of the west Slavic world, *Vytautas* and his armies ranged far



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



beyond the borders of his country and won success after success on the field of arms. In 1410 he won his greatest victory when he crushed the Teutonic Knights at Grunewald near Tannenberg and halted their eastward expansion. Vytautas was to be crowned King of Lithuania but his enemies intercepted the crown sent by Emperor Sigismund and it was still withheld from him at his death in 1430.



In 1936 Lithuania issued a 5 Litai piece (CW No. 5) which depicted another national hero, Dr. Jonas Basanavicius. Altho Dr. Basanavicius did not bear arms for his country he served it well by helping to keep alive its national traditions during a period when Czarist Russia had instituted measures towards suppressing the language, literature and culture of Lithuania. In 1883 Dr. Basanavicius established a nationalist paper *Ausra* (Dawn) which was printed in the Lithuanian language and smuggled into the country from East Prussia. In 1905 Russia granted the Lithuanians a measure of free speech and free assembly and also permitted the Lithuanians to call a congress at Vilna. In December of that year the congress met under Basanavicius and demanded autonomy, restoration of ethnic frontiers and the historic capital of Vilna, as well as the right to use the Lithuanian language in the schools. These demands were not granted and the movement met with so much opposition at the Imperial Court that it collapsed.

The first President of the Lithuanian Republic is pictured on the 10 Litu piece of 1938 (CW No. 6). In the early part of 1915 when Lithuania had been

taken from Russia and was occupied by the Germans, Antanas Smetona formed a secret nationalist committee of five. The German occupation authorities were persuaded to allow a Lithuanian conference to meet and as a result of these meetings a national council of twenty, headed by Smetona, was formed. The independence of the nation was proclaimed in February 1918 and a provisional constitution adopted in October of the same year. Supreme power was vested in a three-man presidium which included Smetona. Later when the time came to designate a provisional president, Smetona was the logical choice. He filled the office with distinction and worked incessantly to build Lithuania into a strong power. In 1940, after Russia had filled the country with troops and started a movement towards union with Russia, Smetona was forced to flee the country.

The reverse of the 10 Litu piece features another representation of the Towers or Gates of Gediminas. The legend commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Lithuanian Republic.



The coins with portraits of Vytautas, Dr. Basanavicius and President Smetona were the work of the Lithuanian artist Zikaras who designed many of the coins of the Republic. The dies and collars for the coinage were made at the Brussels Mint in Belgium. The latter mint also manufactured the flans used in the striking of the coinage. However the actual coinage was performed at the Lithuanian Mint at Kaunas.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENCY AND BANKING IN KANSAS

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF

Few States have had a more eventful beginning than Kansas. From the moment of its creation in 1854 until after the Civil War it was probably the most active political and commercial frontier in the nation. Its boundaries were established by the well known compromise Kansas-Nebraska bill. Population at the time was less than 1400, including 700 soldiers at Fort Leavenworth. Indians were still roaming the central and western portions at will.

However, under the impetus of the growing rivalry between Free State and Pro Slavery groups, the Territory grew rapidly. Within a few years this rivalry had turned into occasional strife and every Kansan was affected, including bankers and those recording current events. As a result, early financial experiences were poorly recorded, if at all.

Since these unsettled conditions did not permit the usual definite periods of chronological development, and because many unrelated events occurred almost simultaneously this article is presented by subject matter rather than by the customary period of development presentation.

1. Pre-Legislation Currency and Banks In Kansas Territory

Although the new Territory was without any banking laws from May 30, 1854 to Jan. 29, 1857, banks were operated and currency was issued during this time. The first one known was at Fort Leavenworth, which had grown from a small military cantonment in 1827 to one of the largest forts in the west. This firm was known as the Merchants Bank. It issued currency of \$2, \$3 and \$10 denominations, dated Aug. 21, 1854. There is reason to believe that \$1 notes also were issued. E. W. Raymond was

the Cashier. As this currency pre-dates the city of Leavenworth, it apparently was issued for the benefit of soldiers and personnel of the Fort. A Feb. 1855 description of business houses at the Fort fails to mention this bank, indicating it likely closed before that date.

The second bank known to exist was the Delaware City Bank in Leavenworth County. On Dec. 20, 1854, this firm issued \$1 notes signed by A. Harris, Cashier. Currency was again issued in 1858 and 1859. This town experienced a political change between 1854 and 1858, and the bank itself, evidently underwent a revival by new interests. It is believed to have closed again in 1860, the year of the severe drouth.

There were undoubtedly several other banks operating in 1854, but whose record has never come down to us. As a matter of fact, the above named banks were not mentioned in any of the numerous early histories referred to. Their issues of currency are the almost exclusive record of their existence. The political disturbance which temporarily destroyed law and order in Leavenworth in Sept. 1856 caused the loss of many records and also closed many establishments, possibly including the Drovers Bank of that city.

In 1855 Kansas became the main supply base for Army operations in the west. This resulted in the creation of a number of river and overland provisioning companies which centered at Leavenworth and Atchison. The largest of these by far was the Majors, Russell & Waddell Co. of Leavenworth. Upon receiving many large government contracts, this firm established its own bank, built stores, wagon shops, etc. By 1858, 4000 men and 3500 supply wagons were employed.

This provision company bank was known as Smoot, Russell & Co. It

opened in the fall of 1855 at Leavenworth, with Wm. H. Russell and L. R. Smoot active partners. During the heyday of the transporting business this bank was probably the largest and most important west of St. Louis. In 1859 it was sold to J. C. Hemingray & Co.

Although Smoot, Russell & Co. had many competitors none of them lasted very long. The first of these was the "Banking and Exchange Office of C. P. Bailey & Co.", which opened in the spring of 1855. It ran the first known advertisement of a bank in Kansas on July 15, 1856 in the Leavenworth Herald. A short time later a wild display of gunfire near his bank caused Bailey to close up and return to Ohio.

The next was the Drovers Bank. This firm issued currency from Fort Leavenworth dated July 1, 1856, and also from Leavenworth City dated Nov. 1, 1856. Proof that this bank closed sometime in 1856 is found in the fact that the July issue specimens are found properly signed by R. S. Sargent and P. Corvisant, whereas the November issue is found with signature space blank or in a variety of faked signatures added later. It is quite apparent the November issue was never fully placed in circulation by the bank.

The City Bank of Leavenworth, also called Henry J. Adams & Co., opened in 1856 and issued currency dated Nov. 1, 1856. Henry J. Adams, the first Free State mayor of Leavenworth and his brother, F. G. Adams, were principal owners. This firm lasted less than a year, expiring 1857. Its red back notes were common curios in the town 50 years afterward.

Isett, Brewster & Co., veteran bankers from Iowa also opened late in 1856 or early 1857, but sold out to Scott, Kerr & Co. in a few years. The J. W. Morris Bank operated for a very brief time early in 1857.

There is record of only one other pre-legislation bank and that was at Lawrence. When that city was pillaged

in May, 1856, a list of losses included \$2050. in bank drafts, and \$2000. in promissory notes by a man named Stone. No other information concerning this enterprise came to light, however.

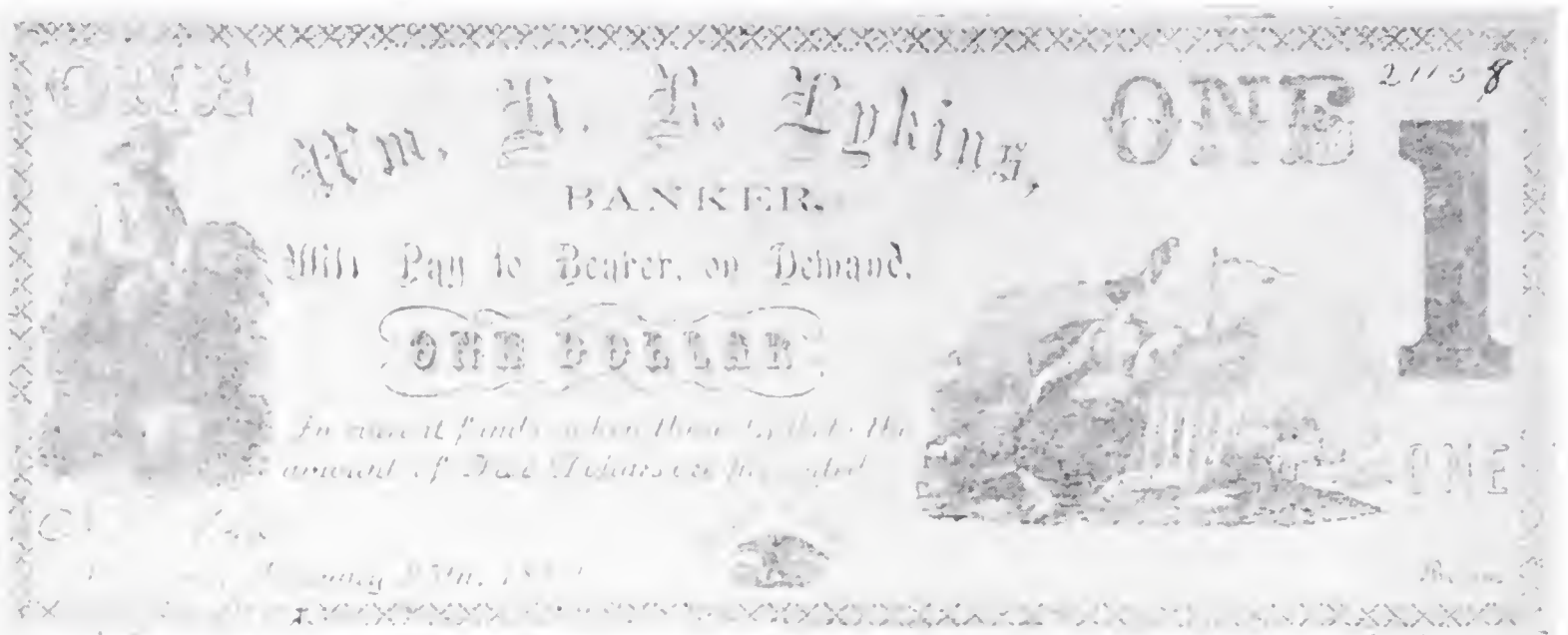
2. Post-Legislation Currency and Banks In Kansas Territory

The word "bank" was not even mentioned in the Organic Act making Kansas a Territory in 1854. The 1855 and 1856 Assemblies of the Legislature were also silent about currency and banking.

The first territorial banking law was enacted Jan. 29, 1857 by the Legislature. It provided that any company or association of persons henceforth formed for banking purposes within the Territory without an act of the Legislature authorizing same, should be deemed unlawful and subject to fine or imprisonment.

The second law enacted Feb. 19, 1857 for some unknown reason made provision for a system of banks of huge proportions. It called for a central bank to be known as the Kansas Valley Bank of Leavenworth, capitalized at \$800,000. Independent branches of the same name were to be at Atchison, Lecompton, Doniphan, Fort Scott and Shawnee, each capitalized at \$300,000. No currency was issuable until half the stock had been paid in gold or silver, and the remainder secured by bonds. Lowest note denomination was to be \$3.

The proposed Leavenworth bank of course never opened, due to excessive capital requirements. The Fort Scott branch organized as required in May, 1857, but Gov. Walker refused to approve it. Two Lecompton men interested in it, James and David Bailey, brothers, sued but there is no record of what became of the suit. The only branch that did open was at Atchison. Its directors included W. H. Russell, L. R. Smoot, W. B. Waddell and F. G. Adams. This gave Mr. Russell and associates the leading bank in Leavenworth and Atchison. Notes as high as \$100 denomination were issued by this firm.



On Feb. 3, 1858 the Legislature was forced to repeal the Act incorporating the entire Kansas Valley Bank, as only one branch had opened. However, another Act was passed amending and incorporating the successful Kansas Valley Bank at Atchison. This firm was empowered to establish 3 branches of its own, but never did so. This bank's Jan. 1, 1860 statement showed \$8,895. in circulating notes and \$8,268.57 in specie on hand. In 1861 its name was changed to the Bank of the State of Kansas in its new State charter grant.

Charters were also granted the Lawrence Bank, the Bank of Leavenworth and the Bank of Wyandotte on Feb. 11, 1858. Currency was issuable only if secured by 100% collateral of U. S. Bonds or interest paying State Bonds. Each bank was required to keep on hand specie amounting to 10% of its circulating notes. However, none of these firms were successful or long lasting. The Lawrence Bank became only an exchange office run by S. C. Smith in 1862 when the main partners withdrew. Smith's office was destroyed by Quantrill's burning of Lawrence in 1863.

An Act authorizing Savings banks was passed by the Legislature on Feb. 7, 1859. At the same session the Lawrence Savings Bank was incorporated, the first one in Kansas. In reality, however, it was a "real estate" bank as the law required its available funds be placed only in Lawrence real estate. It survived only a short time due to the drouth of 1860, which lowered realty values greatly.

The well known Clark, Gruber & Co. bank got its start in Leavenworth in May, 1859. Mr. Clark set up a branch office in Denver in 1860 from which gold coins were issued for several years. In 1863 he returned to Kansas. In 1864 he bought out Mr. Gruber and the firm became Clark & Co. It remained this way until Jan. 1878, when it voluntarily liquidated.

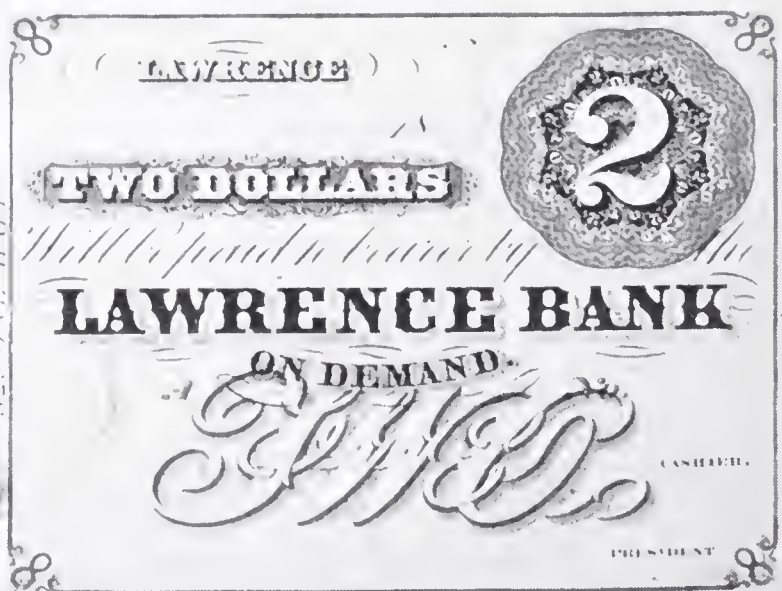
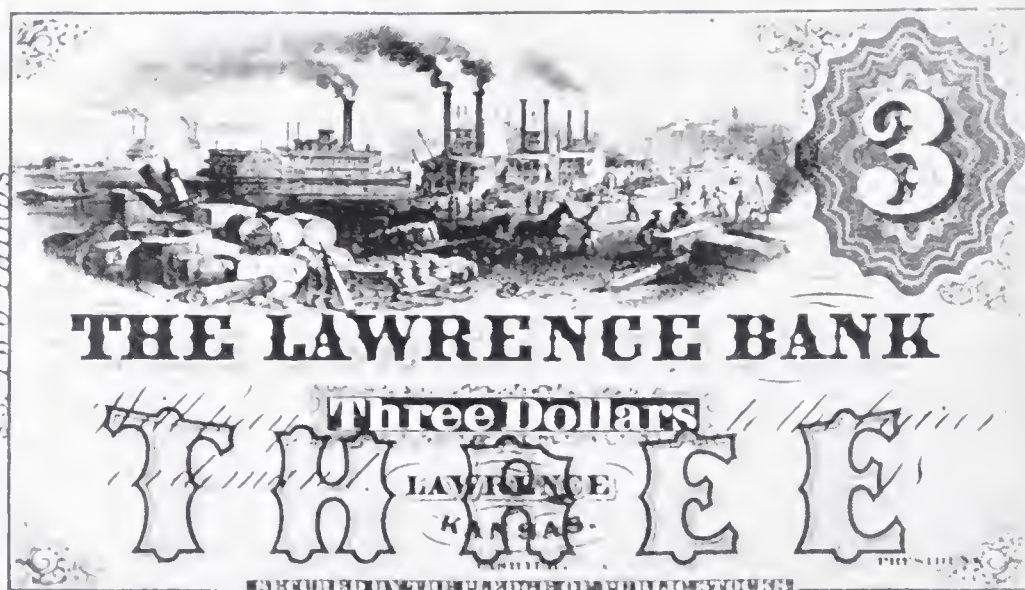
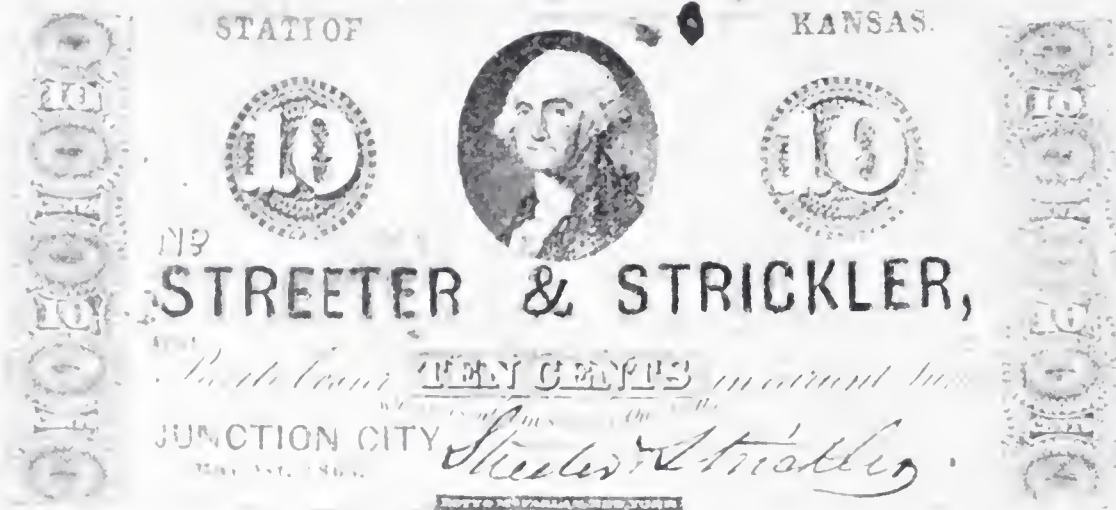
3. The Very Rare Kansas Town Company Currency

This type of currency is so scarce that only three examples have come down to us. These are from Sumner, Quindaro and Minneola. Sumner was a settlement built by the Free Staters in 1856. It never grew as anticipated and passage of the first railroad through nearby Atchison dealt it a mortal blow. Quindaro also began briskly but slowly lost out to Wyandotte, which later became a part of Kansas City. Minneola in Franklin County was selected to be the capitol city of Kansas and was hailed as the "Garden of the West." Free State men so advertised in 1858, but the Governor vetoed their action and Minneola soon was only a memory. Other settlements that became successful also issued this currency undoubtedly.

This unusual "Town Company Scrip" was issued in at least two different ways. The first method was similar to an ordinary check in that both the name of the payee and the amount were written in at the time the notes were issued. However, the notes were made payable either to the party named on the note, or to bearer, thus making endorsement by the payee unnecessary. The words, "Value Received" on this currency indicates it was for services performed for the Town Company.

The second method was a pledge by the Town Company to pay the bearer the definite amount stated on the note, after a certain number of days. This one feature is similar to municipal issues of scrip and indicates a need for additional capital. Although the Town Company promised to repay the bearer their obligation on demand after a certain length of time, there was no real estate or other security pledged for its redemption.

It would hardly be possible to consider these notes as variations of municipal scrip inasmuch as they were issued by private organizations in settlements not



even incorporated. The Town Company was in reality a real estate development organization. More often than not, its sponsors were wealthy men who owned much of the property in a new community. Like any other firm there were duly appointed officers, who in practice corresponded to elected officials of an incorporated town.

Research has failed to bring to light any previous reference on this subject, and it is believed that this type of currency is both mentioned and illustrated herewith for the first time in a numismatic publication.

4. Currency of the Free State Party

These Abolitionists made four different issues of scrip. The first was known as KANSAS STATE SCRIP. It was used to pay the expenses of the Topeka Constitutional Assembly. The Chicago Tribune stated \$50,000. of this paper was issued. It was signed by James H. Lane, Pres. and J. K. Goodwin, Secy., and was dated Nov. 10, 1855. Free State men accepted it at par as long as the Topeka Constitution they proposed stood a chance of becoming the Organic law of the new State. When these hopes faded the scrip lost its value. It was never redeemed from its many New England holders who had donated to the cause. This proposed Constitution included a general banking law subject to popular approval. Its salient features were a limit on yearly circulation, redemption of notes in gold or silver and a minimum denomination of \$10. issuable.

The second issue was the KANSAS PROTECTIVE FUND SCRIP. Its purpose was to help meet the financial loss of Free State men when their

property in eastern Kansas was destroyed by raids. These notes were dated Feb. 20, 1856 and were signed by C. Robinson, Geo. W. Deitzler, J. H. Lane and J. K. Goodwin. Of the \$23,858. issued, Gov. Robinson was able to redeem \$10,000. of it by donations in Massachusetts.

The next issues were known as FREE STATE WARRANTS. These were issued over a period of time as needed by Free State men to meet expenses or loss incurred in political events. They were signed by George A. Cutler, State Auditor, under an Act approved Mar. 15, 1856, the date appearing on the notes.

The final issue was called LEAVENWORTH CONSTITUTION SCRIP. Its purpose was to meet expenses of the Leavenworth Constitutional Assembly and was dated April 3, 1858. It was signed by M. F. Conway, Pres. and Saml. F. Tappan, Secy. This proposed Constitution also provided for general banking. Banknote security was to be provided by U. S. Bonds or Bonds of interest paying States, and all currency issued was subject to redemption in gold or silver at a convenient place within the State.

The last Free State attempt to write the Organic law of Kansas State resulted in the Wyandotte Constitution, authorized Feb. 9, 1859. Although no Scrip was issued, its bank and currency provisions were the ones used in the Constitution adopted in 1861. Actually, these were similar to the Leavenworth provisions except that \$5.00 was made the lowest denomination issuable and the place of redemption had to be stated on all currency issued.



Canadian Coin Notes



BY J. DOUGLAS FERGUSON

Governor-General Visits the Chateau De Ramezay

Saturday morning, March 22nd, was a big day for the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, when His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Alexander of Tunis visited the Chateau de Ramezay, which is owned and houses the Museum of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

This great old historic building, with its remarkable numismatic collection, and fine exhibit of historic material associated with the olden days of Canada, is a great showplace that is enjoyed by so many thousands visiting Montreal each year.

The Decimal Coinage of Canada and Newfoundland

During the month of March, Mr. Bowman's outstanding contribution on the Decimal Coinage of Canada and Newfoundland, appeared in the March NUMISMATIST. Occupying 21 pages of this publication, it is one of the finest contributions to Canadian numismatic study issued in many years. Mr. Bowman is to be heartily congratulated on his splendid research and presentation. I understand that reprints are to be made available by the American Numismatic Association which should be in every numismatic library.

Coins and Tokens of Canada

Not only did March see the publication of Mr. Bowman's splendid historical sketch, but it also witnessed the long anticipated new edition of COINS AND TOKENS OF CANADA by Wayte Raymond.

This booklet, which is splendidly illustrated, has been completely revised and now is published as a member volume

in Mr. Raymond's series of publications. — "THE COIN COLLECTOR'S SERIES". This new edition includes present-day retail values of the dated series of Canada and Newfoundland, and as such serves as an excellent companion piece to Mr. Bowman's excellent article. These two publications, which will add so greatly to the zest of collecting the decimal coinage of Canada and Newfoundland, have been greatly needed. Our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Raymond, who through his various publications, has done so much through the years to further numismatic learning.

Prisoner-of-War Scrip in Canada

It is possibly news to almost everyone associated with Canadian numismatics, that cardboard scrip was issued in many of the prisoner-of-war camps in Canada during World War II. So far as I have been able to learn, no metallic tokens were issued. Shortly I hope to be able to publish a tentative list with illustrations, of these issues.

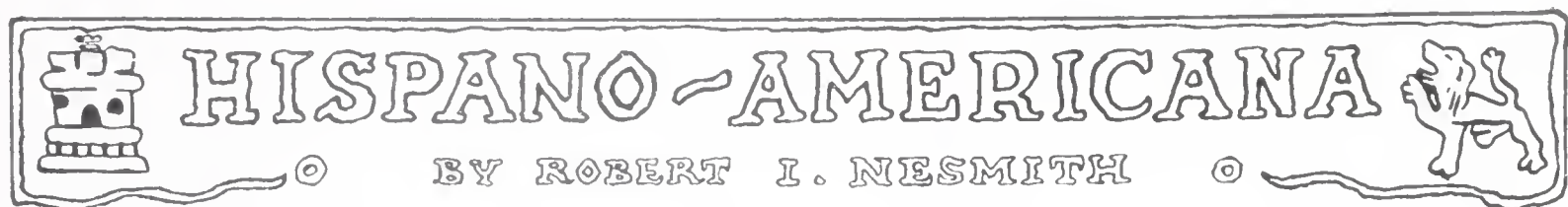
Canadian Bridge Tokens

Among the most sought-after of Canadian tokens are those listed by Breton under Numbers 534 to 545 inclusive, and by Wayte Raymond under Numbers 34 to 45 inclusive.

Being rare, and associated with one of the most historic arteries of traffic in Canada, they have always been greatly sought after and are the joy of any collection which is privileged to include them.

Breton's Numbers 534 to 537 always come clipped. Apparently this was done in order that these tokens could be identified in the dark as being applicable to traffic coming in that direction. While

Continued on page 43



The Spanish-Colonial Coinage of Philip II—1556-1598

Part III.

The Potosi Mint in the Viceroyalty of Peru

The Potosi mint, the third mint to strike coins in the Americas, started to coin silver about 1575. At this time the Mexico City mint was the only mint in Spanish-Colonial America which was in operation, as the Lima Mint presumably suspended work about 1570.

The viceroyalty was badly in need of currency and when the viceroy of Peru, Don Francisco de Toledo, authorized the opening of the mint at Potosí, the location was certainly selected on account of the nearby rich silver mines.

King Philip II had commanded a change in die design incorporating the arms of the Spanish dominions, on all coins minted after March 8, 1570. As a result the obverse of the first coinage from Potosi, from one to eight reales denominations, show a crowned shield with the arms of Castile, Leon, Granada, Aragon, Naples, Sicily, Burgundy, Brabant, Flanders and Tyrol. This very complicated design was already in use on the Philip II coins of the Mexico City mint. The mint mark "P", the assayer's initial and the value (in either roman or arabic numerals) appear at the right or the left of the shield. The reverse shows a cross in tressure in the cantons of which are the castles and lions of Castile and Leon.

The legend PHILIPPVS D.G. HISPANIARVM ET INDIARVM REX was used, sometimes with variations in spelling and sometimes abbreviated. Note that after PHILIPPVS no. II appears. This has led to much confusion in distinguishing which pieces were minted under Philip II and which were struck under Philip III.

The half-real pieces show a monogram of PHILIPPVS on the obverse and the

usual cross with lions and castles as on the larger pieces.

It is simple enough to distinguish the Peru pieces from the Mexican pieces as the Mexico Mint coins show a floreated cross and the Peru pieces of this period use a plain cross of simple lines with no design on the ends.

As with the Philip II series for Mexico, none of these pieces are dated, in fact where the Mexico mint pieces are found with dates as early as 1607 for Philip III, the Potosi pieces apparently were not dated until around the year 1619.

The only comprehensive study of the Potosi Mint appeared in 1945, as Publication No. LXXXVIII of the Historical Society of Buenos Aires, Argentine. Written in Spanish by Humberto F. Burzio, it is called "*La Ceca de la Villa Imperial de Potosí y la Moneda Colonial*." Sr. Burzio has done a wonderful study of this mint but most of the documents are concerned with its later days starting with the new mint during Chas. III era.

Sr. Burzio lists coins from the Potosi mint for Philip II as showing assayer's initials A, B, D, E, L, R, T, S, and V. The writer doubts that all these should be assigned to Philip II coinage. In justice to Burzio he has only included the T, S, and V coins because of their mention by Herrera, Adams and Medina and not because he has seen them.

Without going into a technical treatise this writer believes that only the coins with assayer's initials A, B, D, L, and R could possibly have been coined at Potosí between the years 1575 and 1598 under Philip II. This is twenty-eight years (or if struck after the king's death, which sometimes happened in colonial



A



B



D



D



L



R



mints before word could be carried from Spain to America) possibly twenty-nine years. Some of the above assayer's may have served under Philip III and as mentioned before, none carry dates nor the II designation, making them difficult to definitely assign.

If the "R" series represents the assayer Francisco del Rincón, the first assayer of the Mexico mint, and possibly the first assayer of the Lima mint, as suspected by Medina, that should make the "R" series the first coinage from the Potosí mint about 1575. No documentary proof that Rincon, (either Francisco or Alonzo), has been produced and the only documents printed do not agree with Medina's information. Two R pieces are unknown with numeral III in legend.

Sr. Enrique de Gandia writing in the *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, Buenos Aires, 1943, Vol. 1 No. 1, pp. 9 to 23, gives the best information on assayers of the Potosí mint so far uncovered. The documents involved are printed at the end of the article. Briefly the information is as follows:

The hill of Potosí with its rich ores was discovered by an Indian, Huallpa, in June 1544. On April 1, 1545 a group of Spaniards took possession of Potosí. On the 28th of January 1547, Charles I, King of Spain gave a shield of arms and title as *Villa Imperial* to Potosí.

The earliest mention of assayers in documents was found in testimony given before the Licenciado Pedro Ramirez de Quinónes in June 1576. Marcos de la Regata, testified that he had lived in Potosí for 23 years and that "always, or for the greater part of that time, there were two assayers in the said city, but for a little time there was only one assayer, one Francisco de Baeza," who was noted for his irregularities and his bad repute caused by falsifications of quality of the bars of metal. This was not unusual as abuses of the mint officers were common. Assayers were first appointed by the vice-

roys and later the King made royal appointments to the same positions.

The exact dates on which Francisco de Baeza served are not known. From the witnesses in the case mentioned it could have been about 1553. Only his name and bad reputation has survived.

More documents produce the information that on Feb. 3, 1564, Diego de Ibana, *contador*, and Juan de Anguciana, *factor and veedor*, of Potosí informed the audiencia of la Plata that by commissions received from the Viceroy the Count de Nieva, that Juan de Bruselas and Alonso López de Barriales had been appointed *ensayadores and fundidores* (assayers and foundrymen).

A month later Juan de Bruselas and Alonso López presented a plea to the audiencia of la Plata regarding salary, and on the 7th of July 1564, the president and the oidores of the audiencia ordered the officials of Potosí to guarantee the salaries and positions of Alonso López and Juan de Bruselas from the date they had taken the place of Francisco de Baeza.

On May 16, 1565 Alonso López de Barriales again appears in documents and on June 2nd, he appears in a document relating to Captain Juan Ortez de Zarate in the neighboring city of la Plata. Juan de Bruselas was serving alone as assayer on the 31st of August 1572, according to another document. If he continued as assayer at Potosí he could well have been the first assayer when the mint started in 1575.

The above information from the research of Sr. Gandia gives us the names of three assayers of the mines at Potosí, viz.

1. Francisco de Baeza; 2. Alonzo López de Barriales; 3. Juan de Bruselas and either Barriales or Bruselas could have been acting when the mint was established and have been the first assayer. However, until actual mint records are located, this is merely a possibility. If proven to be true the "B" coins could stand for either one and



would be the first coins from the Potosi mint.

Very good dies were used for the A, B, D, L and R coins. There are also coins found with these initials which were struck from coarse, crude dies, as if worn or repaired. An L struck over a B initial has been seen. Could this be López using dies formerly marked for Bruselas?

The "D" series are struck from such finely detailed dies that they could be for Philip III coinage, after the workers had gained skill, or from nice dies in Philip II time. Could the Lima mint have issued this series (with P representing Peru and not Potosi)? No coins except the Philip II pillar type have ever been assigned to Lima mint before 1570. A star is incorporated into the design with the initials. Variations of marking are known.

Certainly the "D" series were made by workmen of skill and experience and the small denominations are of such fine detail and careful striking as to be remarkable examples of early American numismatic art.

This coinage of Potosí presents in many ways the same puzzles as that of the Charles and Johanna coinage for Mexico. Before any authoritative distinctions can be made between the Peru coins as to the earliest struck or which are surely Philip II and not Philip III, a detailed and painstaking study of many coins would have to be undertaken.

From a short survey of coins in collections and catalogs the pieces with initial B are the most common. The A, R, D and L coins are not easy to find in well struck fine condition, and a complete series of denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 reales of any initial is hard to gather.

CANADIAN COIN NOTES (Continued)

some of the bridge tokens have been seen with holes in the center and otherwise mutilated, we believe that such mutilation had no particular meaning and as a result, they should be considered as damaged tokens.

Breton lists an additional group under Breton 546 to 557 inclusive. These have been considered by some as being patterns for an intended second issue. It is known that they were never placed in use and it is generally believed by

well-posted Canadian numismatists of the past as well as the present, that they were struck for collectors and have no standing as genuine historical Canadian numismatic items. That is also my personal opinion. Only a few sets of them were made available and they sold at the time when they first became known at very high prices. No satisfactory explanation was, however, ever given as to how they were discovered or came into being.

SPANISH-AMERICAN GOLD COINS

by WAYTE RAYMOND

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COINS OF THE WORLD

Paris Mint

Thru the courtesy of the Director of the Paris Mint we are able to present a resume of the production of the Paris Mint for the colonies and protectorates of France during the years 1939 to 1946.

An annex of the parent mint of Paris was established at Beaumont-le-Roger in 1939 and a second annex at Castelsarrasin later in the same year. Both annexes ceased to function after July 1946.

The coins struck at Beaumont-le-Roger bear the mint mark "B" and those struck at Castelsarrasin the mint mark "C".

During the years 1939 to 1946 the Paris Mint and its annexes produced coinage for Tunis, Morocco, Syria, Lebanon and Indo China, as follows:

Tunis

1939—Paris Mint

Silver—20 Francs, 10 Francs, 5 Francs

1941—Paris Mint

Silver—20 Francs, 10 Francs

Bronze Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc, 50 Centimes

Zinc—10 Centimes

1942—Paris Mint

Silver—20 Francs, 10 Francs

Bronze Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc, 50 Centimes

Zinc—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes

1943—Castelsarrasin Annex

Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc, 50 Centimes

Paris Mint

Silver—20 Francs, 10 Francs

Bronze Aluminum—1 Franc

1944—Paris Mint

Gold—100 Francs

Silver—20 Francs, 10 Francs

Castelsarrasin Annex

Bronze—2 Francs, 1 Franc, 50 Centimes

Note The coinage of the gold 100 Franc pieces and the silver 20 and 10 Franc pieces was extremely limited.

Syria

1941—Paris Mint

Bronze Aluminum—5 Piastres, 2½ Piastres

Zinc—1 Piastre

Lebanon

1940—Paris Mint

Bronze Aluminum—5 Piastres

1941—Paris Mint

Bronze Aluminum—2½ Piastres

Zinc—1 Piastre, ½ Piastre

Morocco

1945—Paris Mint

Bronze Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc, 50 Centimes

Indo China

1939—Paris Mint

Nickel—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes

Copper Nickel—5 Centimes

Bronze—1 Centime, ½ Centime

1940—Paris Mint

Nickel—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes

Copper Nickel—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes

Bronze—1 Centime, ½ Centime

Zinc—½ Centime

1945—Paris Mint

Aluminum—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes, 5 Centimes

Beaumont-le-Roger Annex

Aluminum—20 Centimes, 10 Centimes

Castelsarrasin Annex

Aluminum—20 Centimes

In addition to the above coinages for the colonies and protectorates of France pieces were struck for Monaco as follows:

Monaco

1943—Castelsarrasin Annex

Bronze Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc

Aluminum—2 Francs, 1 Franc

1945—Paris Mint

Aluminum—5 Francs

ITALY

The new coinage for the Republic of Italy was first struck in 1946. The metal used is called "ITALMA" and is an alloy of aluminum, magnesium and manganese. The production of these coins by the Rome Mint for 1946 was:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 10 Lire | 9,000 pieces |
| 5 Lire | 11,500 pieces |
| 2 Lire | 10,000 pieces |
| 1 Lire | 9,000 pieces |

Albania

The Mint of Rome produced the following coins for Albania which are not listed in the 1945 edition of Coins of the World.

1940—Acmonital—1 lek, .50 lek, .20 lek

1941—Acmonital—.50 lek, .20 lek

Bronze—.10 lek, .05 lek

1942—Bronze—.10 lek, .05 lek

Belgian Congo

It is reported that a 1 franc piece in brass similar to the 1 franc piece of 1944 but dated 1946 will be put into circulation shortly. It is also reported that a new 2 franc piece to take the place of the hexagonal coins issued in 1943 is being prepared at the mint of Pretoria and will be issued in 1947.

Yugoslavia

The present coinage for Democratic Federative Yugoslavia is issued by authority of "The Law Covering the Minting of Small Coins" of July 25, 1945. Thus far 4 denominations have been issued, all of the coins being of zinc. The weight and diameters of the pieces are:

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 5 Dinars | 6 grams | 26.5 mm. |
| 2 Dinars | 4 grams | 22 mm. |
| 1 Dinar | 3 grams | 20 mm. |
| 1/2 Dinar (50 para) | 2 grams | 18 mm. |

All coins are of the same design. The obverse consists of the coat of arms of Democratic Federative Yugoslavie in the center with the inscription "Yugoslavia" in block cyrillic characters above and 9 five-pointed stars in a half circle below. The reverse has in its center 5, 2 or 1 as a large numeral with block letters DINARA or DINAR, as the case may be. The half dinar or 50 para has in its center a large numeral 50 above the word PARA. The date appears below the value and around the field is a circle of 15 stars.

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AUSTRALIAN NEWS

By J. HUNT DEACON

The Australian Sixpence

The present reverse design of the sixpence has been used since 1910, in spite of the fact that this particular Coat-of-Arms became obsolete in 1912. At the present time the Australian series bears two different armorial designs, neither actually correct.

Such a circumstance shows that those in authority have no appreciation of the misunderstanding which must arise from a misuse of heraldic charges. It is not as if the matter had not been pointed out, for publicity has been given to the case by numismatists and in the press. Mr. S. V. Hagley of Renmark, South Australia, has submitted a charming design bearing the Australian lyrebird and it is hoped that his labours in the direction of improvement to our coin designs will bear fruit.

The Association of Australian Numismatists

The future of this Association now rests with a specially appointed Committee consisting of one delegate from each of the numismatic bodies here. It is hoped that its present state of recess will soon be ended and that it will be reopened somewhat upon the lines on which it was established. The "VICTORY" number of its Journal has been completed and soon will be in the hands of the printer. This will contain interesting information concerning the numismatic organizations in Australia. It is thought that the edition will be limited and only a small number available for distribution outside Australia.

The Societies

Three societies are operating at the present time. The high standard of work and papers published show much careful study and labour on the part of the members. Both NSNSW and the newly formed NAV are to be congratulated upon their enterprise. The NSSA has announced the publication

of a monthly sheet, entitled "THE NUMIS-NEWS" and a Magazine Section. The former should prove interesting and possibly supply a want in something of that nature appearing at regular intervals.

The Australian Numismatic Society

The future of this body has yet to be decided. The feeling seems to be that it could with reason limit its scope to numismata of Australia. The scientific study of Australian coins, tokens, paper money, and medals has yet to be undertaken, and several numismatists here are giving serious attention to the history of the coinage and currency of their own land. Several have advanced considerably upon the work of previous authors.

South Australian Ingots of 1852

Where are the two Ingots believed to have been in the Brand collection? Would the owners communicate with Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, Department of Coins and Medals at the National Gallery of South Australia?

Why Are Coins Round?

A contributor to one of the societies here ended his account of Coins from Barter to Coining with this question. Like many such simple questions the answer is not so easily supplied as it would at first appear. Here, then, is a subject which calls for attention by someone capable of not only supplying the answer, but supplying interesting historical data.

Caution

Collectors of Australiana are advised that several so-called authoritative works upon the subject have, unfortunately, incorrect and incomplete information and misleading descriptions. In one instance even the numbering of the plates are found to contain several mistakes. If you are in doubt I would advise your writing to someone in authority for reliable information.

Coinage of the United States, by Mints, During the Month of January, 1947

| Denomination | Philadelphia | San Francisco | Denver |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Half Dollars ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quarter Dollars ..... | ..... | ..... | \$288,100.00 |
| Dimes ..... | ..... | \$485,000.00 | 869,700.00 |
| Five-cent Pieces ..... | ..... | ..... | 127,200.00 |
| One-cent Pieces | \$199,700.00 | 35,000.00 | 347,050.00 |
| Total Minor | 199,700.00 | 35,000.00 | 474,250.00 |

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

| Mint | Country | Metal | Denomination | No. of Pieces |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Philadelphia | Ecuador | Cupro-Nickel | 20 Centavos | 30,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Ecuador | Cupro-Nickel | 10 Centavos | 40,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Ecuador | Cupro-Nickel | 5 Centavos | 24,112,000 |
| Philadelphia | Saudi Arabia | Silver | 1 Riyal | 8,824,000 |
| Philadelphia | Saudi Arabia | Silver | 1½ Riyal | 500,000 |
| Philadelphia | Saudi Arabia | Silver | ¼ Riyal | 1,000,000 |
| San Francisco | Colombia | Nickel | 5 Centavos | 10,560,000 |

Coinage of the United States, by Mints, During the Month of February, 1947

| Denomination | Philadelphia | San Francisco | Denver |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Half Dollars ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quarter Dollars ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dimes ..... | ..... | \$410,000.00 | ..... |
| Five-cent Pieces ..... | ..... | ..... | \$671,600.00 |
| One-cent Pieces | \$393,350.00 | 36,000.00 | 304,250.00 |
| Total minor | 393,350.00 | 36,000.00 | 975,850.00 |

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

| Mint | Country | Metal | Denomination | No. of Pieces |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Philadelphia | Ethiopia | Silver | 50 Cents | 3,570,000 |
| Philadelphia | Ethiopia | Bronze | 5 Cents | 12,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Panama | Silver | 1/10 Balboa | 1,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Saudi Arabia | Silver | 1 Riyal | 388,000 |
| Philadelphia | Venezuela | Silver | 2 Bolivar | 3,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Venezuela | Silver | ½ Bolivar | 2,500,000 |
| Philadelphia | Venezuela | Silver | ¼ Bolivar | 8,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Venezuela | Cupro-Nickel | 12½ Centimos | 9,200,000 |
| Philadelphia | Venezuela | Cupro-Nickel | 5 Centimos | 10,040,000 |
| San Francisco | Colombia | Nickel | 5 Centavos | 12,687,000 |

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